

The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 31.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

PRICE, 3 CENTS

HOW TO ERADICATE SORREL. LEGORE'S Combination of Lime.

is the material to use. There is nothing equal to it for grass, corn or wheat as it is by far more economical and endurable. This combination of lime is taking the lead wherever it has been tried. It contains more soluble lime which is shown by the five different analyses that have been made this last Spring by H. J. Patterson, State Chemist of Md. All of these prove this lime to be beyond a doubt far superior to other lime.

Special attention is called to the high agricultural value of this lime for the improvement of the soil. As the following analyses show the average of soluble lime to be extremely high there is no waste or impurities, no mineral poisons or Magnesia to injure the soil. It is positively the lime for the farmer to use. Make tests and experiments on grass or corn and I will soon convince you of the superior merits of this lime. If you want grass, wheat or corn use "LEGORE'S COMBINATION OF LIME." Send for prices, testimonials terms etc, to J. W. LeGore, Woodsboro, Md., or the following dealers can give any information desired in reference to prices, terms, etc. Call to see them or address,

J. T. Johnson, Tompson, Del.
J. T. Gough, Bear, Del.
Davis & Price, Middlestown, Del.
F. E. Postles, Smyrna, Del.

Below are five different analyses of LeGore's Combination of Lime:

| | per ct. |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Lime (CaO) Ave. Sol. Lime..... | 97.61 | 96.00 | 97.00 | 96.80 | |
| Magnesia (MgO)..... | .43 | 1.08 | .43 | .72 | |
| Oxide of Iron and Alumina..... | 1.07 | 1.20 | 1.60 | 1.80 | |
| Silica..... | .89 | 1.63 | .41 | .68 | |
| Undetermined..... | .09 | .56 | | | |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | |

Calcium [Lime] Carbonate...83.39 per cent.

Magnesium Carbonate..... .51 "

Iron and Alumina oxide..... .60 "

Silica..... .50 "

100.00

J. W. LEGORÉ,
WOODSBORO,

Md.

SUCH PRICES
FOR SUCH QUALITIES
ARE TO BE FOUND HERE ONLY

Men's Serge Suits, \$7.50, \$10.

Men's Light Weight Cassimere Suits \$7.50, \$10.

Men's Light Weight Cheviot Suits, \$7.50, \$10.

Boys' Light Weight Suits, \$2.50, \$3.50.

Boys' White Serge Suits, \$3.50.

Boys' Crash Suits, \$3.50.

Boys' Brown Linen Suits, \$2.50.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits, \$2.50, \$3.50.

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits, \$1.

Flannel Waists and Blouses, \$1.

Cheviot Blouses, 50c.

Straw Hats from \$1 up. Bicycle Suits from

\$7.50 up.

Bicycle Caps, 75c and \$1. Bicycle Shoes from

\$2 up.

All the Dressy Comforts in Fancy Shirts, Neck-

wear, Underwear, etc.

Jacob Reed's Sons
Chestnut Street—916-918-920-922—Philadelphia.

A BARGAIN
The Campaign Edition
OF THE

NEW YORK SUNDAY ADVERTISER,

Will be mailed to any address in the United States, outside of New York City,

From Now Until November 8, 1896,

Upon Receipt of 15c.

Daily and Sunday ADVERTISER For Same Period, year 15c.

THINK OF IT!

New York's Best and Most Progressive Republican Sunday Newspaper for over four months for the sum of fifteen cents, or

Daily and Sunday for sixty-five cents.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

THE ADVERTISER, 29 PARK ROW,
NEW YORK.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retards the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headaches, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

June 13th, '96



This is to announce that we are in position to meet all competition in the

Bicycle

line. We have good second-hand wheels for

\$15, \$20, \$25 and \$35

All as good as you can buy anywhere for that money. We have several High Grade Wheels that we will sell for the cut price under the same conditions, and give a full guarantee on them.

Full line of Sweaters, Stockings and Belts.

LEADERS

Fenton,
Belles and
Crescent with
Vesper and Apollo,
Medium Grades.

Harness, Nets & Sheets

All at the lowest prices.

J. C. PARKER

Middletown, Del.

Do your eyes
need attention?



J. FRANK BRINKERHOF

SPECIALIST IN LENSES FOR THE EYE
will begin to fit MIDDLETOWN, at MRS.
MASSEY'S JEWELRY STORE on

Tuesday August 18th.

Wednesday examination for the eye

will be thoroughly and scientifically made.

If you have headaches or are tired feeling over.

your eyes relieved by wearing properly adjusted glasses.

These glasses every pair is specially ordered to

the skill and accurate manner which

gives you improved and comfortable vision.

THE EXAMINATION IS FREE.

A POLITICAL

SENASTION

ADDIKCS AND HIGGINS FIGHT
DON'T COMPARE WITH IT.

"AMODERN POLITICAL BOSS"

(COPYRIGHTED.)

By HENRY C. TURNER, Esq.,

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold Only by Subscription.

Mr. Turner is almost blind, and the receipts from the sale of his work are for his benefit.

Address

C. L. KNIGHT.

Postoffice Drawer 19,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

A good agent wanted for every town in the state.

The Good Old Times.



ARMER Blewitt was a little dried-up, irascible man, and he used to wear a red comforter around his neck and red flannel ear-lappers on his plug when he went to meeting in winter. He was always ready to argue that these modern times were awfully bad, and that the good old times of a hundred years ago were just right. He would decry invention and improvement and say that the world would be better off without them. He took a newspaper on purpose to count the murders recorded in it and to tell how bad the world had grown. He would stand for hours in the village and retail his deductions on the present and his regrets for the past.

One day he had whopped the minister in argument, and as he had had his dinner and the minister had gone away mad and the women were at work in the kitchen, he tipped back in his chair, drew a red silk handkerchief over his head to keep off the flies and went to sleep. He had not slept over five minutes before his son John came in and said:

"Why, husband, the mail goes only once a week, and then we will be three days coming up on the stage, and furthermore, it will cost a shilling—12 cents—to send a letter to Albany."

Blewitt got up and yawned and followed his son to the barnyard, where his two sons sat on a log filling a couple of sickles.

"What is in the nation are you doing with those sickles?" said Blewitt. One of the boys looked astonished and said: "Doin' what? Why, we're gettin' ready to cut the wheat."

Blewitt stared a moment and then said: "Why in thunder don't you bitch on to the reaper and stop foolin' with them sickles?"

The boys looked at each other in surprise, but said nothing. Blewitt ran to the shed, but there was no reaper there. He came back. The boys had got over the fence and were on their knees reaping the wheat and carrying in ravelles.

"Boys," said Blewitt, "what do you mean by this foolishness? Where is reaper?"

Charley, the secnd boy, looked at his father pityingly, and then tipped his forehead and look'd over to John, who nodded and looked round.

"Why, darn it!" said Blewitt, "you can never run these bundles through a threshin' machine."

"Threshin' machine?" said Charley, "why you know as well as I do that I shall have to flail this wheat out mornings and nights while going to school this winter. What ails you, father?"

Blewitt, as we said, got mad easily, and now he just hopped up and down and said:

"Flail it out! It must be threshed ready to ship on the carts next month."

"Cars, cars," said John. "Don't know what ails you, father, or what you mean. I know I shall have to team this wheat down to Albany and sell it for what it will bring. Here you come out talking about reapers and cars and threshin' machines, and darned if I don't believe you are crazy, so now."

Blewitt pinched himself to see if he was asleep and strode angrily to the house. As he approached he heard a roaring and rumbling like the wind, and he looked into the kitchen and there was his wife spinning. Who-o-o-went the big machine, and Blewitt sank into a chair and yelled:

"Now, Maria, what under the canopy are you doin'?"

"Doin'?" said his wife, why spinnin'?

of course. I must get out forty yards of full cloth for you and the boys and twenty yards of pressed flannel for me and a girl."

Blewitt looked down at his legs and saw them encased in full cloth of coarse texture, and the seat of his trousers he felt reached clear up to his shoulder blades, and the legs were as wide as two bushel sacks.

"Well, I'll be darned," was all he said.

Dreamily he sauntered out again to the wheat field and John halted him.

"Father, if you ain't going to help cut the wheat suppose you yoke the oxen and go up to the woods and draw a raft or two of logs for wood?"

Blewitt was composed, but he said:

"I had intended to burn coal in the sitting-room and parlor and not cut much wood."

"Coal, coal!" said John, angrily.

"Now see here, father; I don't want any more of this foolish talk. I've got to get a doctor."

Blewitt began to think he needed one himself. Here his boys had never heard of a reaper or threshing machine or cars. On the lounge at the house he lay himself down and tried to calmly think things over. When the doctor came he called for a pail and bared Blewitt's arm. He took out his lancet and then Blewitt groaned again.

"I must take a gallon of blood," said the Doctor, "and then we'll calm down be all right."

"Don't you know bleedin' was played out fifty years ago?" said Blewitt.

"How he wanders," said the Doctor, and he plunged in his lance. Blewitt fainted. When he came to himself he head one of the girls talking about an artist down in the village who took profile pictures with a spindle as natural as life.

"What do you want of such blamed pictures as that?" said Blewitt from the lounge. "Why don't you go down

to Takem's at Albany and get photographs?"

"Photographs?" said the whole family. "What funny names he gets off in his crazy fancy."

Blewitt was to weak to argue, and he seemed to be somewhat out of sympathy or knowledge with all mankind, so he just lay still and watched the girls get supper. He noticed the fireboard was down and a fire was built in the fireplace. A kettle was on the hearth and was covered with live coals. Soon he saw the girls take out of the kettle some nice biscuits and he weekly said:

"Why don't you use the cook stove?"

"Poo-pal!" said Angelina, "how are Cook stove! Wonder what he means?"

Blewitt closed his eyes and thought Bayley, his new neighbor, was a man he could trust—that is, in anything but money matters. He knew Bayley was badly in debt, but he was a good fellow; so he called his wife up and told her to send for him.

With a pleasant smile Blewitt sauntered out to the wheat field, and as the reaper stopped, he said: "Darn the old times! These 're times is good enough for me."

"What's that, father," said John. "I thought you was in jail for debt for the last ten years."

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware.
MCKENDREE DOWHAT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
nected at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 1, 1896

THE CANDIDATES.

The TRANSCRIPT promised to give its readers sketches of the Republican nominees for Governor and Representatives in Congress, and below will be found brief account of the nominees of both the Georgetown and Dover Conventions. The TRANSCRIPT would not call in question the Republicanism of any of the candidates and hopes that Republicans in the State may be so loyal and patriotic that there shall be but one ticket in the field before November 3d.

There is no doubt around the TRANSCRIPT office as to the candidates entitled to its support, and the question is settled without consideration of the fitness of the nominees for they all have qualities that under certain circumstances would merit for them the vote of any Republican, but the Dover Convention rests upon the fortunes of one man and that man has proven himself a traitor to his party. Mr. Addicks represents no principle, the Republican Party does. Mr. Addicks was thrown out of the National Convention because of his course in the duPont case before the U.S. Senate as not being a Republican, and Delaware Republicans should drop him.

But a partisan reason for supporting Higgins and Houston is found in the fact that they are the only candidates who can be elected under the circumstances. New Castle county cast 58 per cent. of the Republican vote in the State at the last election. Those best posted say that the Addicks Party, so called by Mr. Addicks at Dover on May 12th, cannot poll more than 12 per cent. of this vote if he can do that. This defeats his ticket. It is not because the candidates are the men they are, but because the Republicans of New Castle county feel that they want nothing of Mr. Addicks. This feeling is not confined to the leaders but the rank and file of the party are of the same opinion. The party situation invites the most careful thought of Republicans without reference to present or past party ties and then it should have patriotic party action. By united effort Republicans can succeed. No Republican should be put up to be defeated. Most especially should not a man like John C. Higgins be sacrificed, in whom no man in the State has a greater number of admiring friends and no merit more. Liberal but never radical in his views, thoroughly posted as to the needed reforms in the State, knowing the leading citizens in every community as well as any man within the State, and especially the farmers whose voices have been heard too little in governmental affairs, genial and thoughtful and always the most perfect gentleman, an ideal governor would be.

JOHN C. HIGGINS.

John Clark Higgins, the regular Republican Gubernatorial nominee, was born August 13th, 1838. He was named after John Clark, his maternal grandfather, who was Governor of Delaware from 1817 until 1820, and after John Higgins, his uncle. Both these men bore the title of colonel, and Mr. Higgins' father used to call him two colonels and governor. Mr. Higgins was graduated from Delaware College in 1856, and afterwards taught school for several years at the Franklin School in St. George's hundred. In 1860 he married Elizabeth Reynolds, a daughter of William. About this time he began farming on the place where he now lives. About the year 1870 he was engaged for one or two years in the manufacture of stamped tinware at Delaware City and gave up that business when he was concerned in organizing and establishing in Wilmington, the Vulcanized Fibre Co., of which he was one of the three original promoters. Afterwards he terminated his active connection and returned to his farm where he has since lived.

Shortly after this he became connected with the Grange, and there being a local body at Port Penn, which he joined, looking upon it as a useful family club, and an institution of local interest and usefulness. But this led to a much wider place for Mr. Higgins in that organization. He was early elected the State lecturer and developed the position from a merely perfunctory one into one of large activity and usefulness. This in time led to his election to the office of master of the State Grange, a position which he held for four years. As master he was ex officio member of the national body and took a leading position therein in the councils and interests of the order in their widely extended relations over the country. From this position he resigned two years ago.

He was in the State Legislature in 1891. He is now connected with the Presbyterian Church at Delaware City, director of the bank at the same place and a trustee of Delaware College.

SKETCH OF MR. HOFFECKER.

John H. Hoffecker, the oldest son of Joseph and Rachel Hoffecker, was born September 12, 1827, on the farm which he now owns, one and a half miles from Smyrna, and obtained his education in the schools of that town. At his father's death he succeeded to the ownership of a large farm, which he cultivated from 1851 to 1868, when he moved to Smyrna and embarked in the business of canning fruit with his brother Joseph as partner. The partnership was dissolved in 1877 and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Hoffecker, who has greatly enlarged the establishment and increased the facilities for canning. In 1883 he added extensive evaporators and a fifty-horse power engine to his factory. He still continues to manage his farm of 225 acres which is mostly planted in fruit trees. During many years of his life he has done a great deal of surveying in his neighborhood.

CONSIDER THE FIGURES.
"We care nothing for Addicks, we want to win, and boodle wins," is the sum total of the argument of many Republicans when they are appealed to stand by the G. O. P. They will justify themselves in the use of money by saying that the Democrats have purchased votes for years and that the Democratic cry against Addicks is hypocritical. Suppose it is, Republicans most certainly have a case against the man who would defeat his party to gain his own personal and selfish ends, the man whose only claim was that he furnished the boodle, which he put only in the hands of his trusted lieutenants. These are causes sufficient for turning down Addicks, but consult the figures.

In 1894 the following vote was cast for Governors:

| MARVEL | TUNNELL |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| New Castle County 11,478 | 10,400 |
| Kent County 3,781 | 3,819 |
| Sussex County 4,071 | 4,446 |
| Total 19,881 | 18,665 |

Reflect on these figures. Governor Marvil's majority in the State was 1221. Kent county was Democratic by 88 majority. Sussex county was Republican by 23 majority. New Castle county was Republican by 1075 and without the use of money. Put a pin there. By the decision of the Clerks of Peace the Republican Party with the Democratic Party will have the choice of the Voters' Assistants—we have not the Australian Ballot; Law at hand but believe there are but two of those assistants. How can Mr. Addicks know that his money is being properly used? He may bribe even a few officers, of either or both parties, but what advantage is there in an increased scattering vote? Republicans are opposed to the bribery that has made the State notorious. The Voters' Assistants appointed by Republicans will lend Mr. Addicks no aid nor comfort. Where then is the hope of the men who rely on Mr. Addicks' money? Of course the fellows who work on per centage care less for results, but the Republicans who hope to see his party win by this means is doomed to disappointment. In the primary election on May 9th the Addicks workers where they did not use money won the potent argument that at the election Mr. Addicks would pay bountiful sums for votes. The argument was effective but it now turns out that Mr. Addicks will not control the election officers and it is not presumed that even he is foolish enough to pour out his money blindly. There are many unselfish Republicans who only suffer Addicks because they hope to win with him—if he cannot win, what then? Study the election figures.

Of the 11,478 Republican votes cast in New Castle county for Governor Marvil, the Addicks Party cannot secure over 2000. It is true that at their last primaries without contest they reported that number cast but the report was made with the intention of influencing the National Committee to whom they appealed. At the nomination for Receiver of Taxes, Sheriff, &c. when they had a candidate and showed their strength in the county it was less than five hundred, and those figures were correct. In Sussex county there are from 1200 to 1500 Republicans who will not touch the Addicks ticket. Twenty per cent. of the Kent Republicans are of the same mind. Giving the other Republican vote in those counties to the Addicks Party and its total vote in the State would be about \$600. But without the lavish use of money that vote cannot be held and it is a question as to how much money Mr. Addicks will use merely to defeat the party for revenge. This vote may be sufficient to defeat the party though that is problematical. Thousands of Democrats will not support their ticket in the State, and the great majority of them will support the Republican ticket. The more that Republicans are united the more Democrats will vote with them. It behoves the earnest Republican to consider the situation, and not throw away this opportunity.

The election figures are interesting as indicating the probable result in November but let them be applied to the Addicks effort to change the State Committee. Under the present Republican arrangement of May 12th, Republicans furnished 58 per cent. of the total vote and has 48 per cent. of the delegates, a division by no means unjust to Kent and Sussex counties. By the arrangement of the Addicks Party at the convention on May 12th, Republicans will support their ticket in the State, and the great majority of them will support the Republican ticket. The more that Republicans are united the more Democrats will vote with them. It behoves the earnest Republican to consider the situation, and not throw away this opportunity.

"Our people desire progress. As much possibly as any man in the State for the past ten years I have been thrown in intimate relation with the people of whom I know not and I know whereof I speak. They have given much of their time to the study of civil, social, economic and educational questions. They have for many years begged for a constitutional convention, which if sooner obtained might have prevented some of our present difficulties. They have had all of the earnest yearning for a fitting, and, therefore, free, honest, equal and unselfish administration of state affairs that comes to every one who for a moment considers it necessary. They knew there had been drifting away from the purity and simplicity of our first estate and they did and do want to return to it. They want to hand their birthright, unimpaired, to their children."

"Man is said to be a creature of reason. Delaware Republicans should show themselves reasonable and should act from the dictates of reason. Republican newspapers should lead in this matter and by a plain statement of facts should aim at the truth. All are agreed that many important issues are involved in this campaign, and the way for Republicans to get together is to consider the truth and then act with reason.

AN EXPLANATION DESIRED.

The Transcript has a query to submit to Mr. Addicks special organ, the "State Sentinel," for information. It is the substance, so said, of Mr. Addicks' speech before the members of the National Committee at St. Louis. "I made Mr. Higgins Senator, and I defeated him."

It is not the defeat that we inquire, that is understood, the how and why and wherefore—but in what way did Mr. Addicks make Mr. Higgins Senator?

The "Sentinel" has said that at the time of Mr. Higgins' election Mr. Addicks was not known to a dozen people down the State. Mr. Addicks' statement is a very strange one except with one explanation—that it is false. There may be another. If so, what is it?

If the "Sentinel" will not explain

perhaps the other papers which are occasionally favorable to the Addicks cause will do so. It does not matter as to the source of the explanation, so it is made—August 1st, 1896.

CANDIDATES NOTIFIED.

The notification of the nominees of the Georgetown Convention at the Young Men's Republican Club Rooms on Wednesday afternoon in Wilmington and the reception by the club in the evening were successful in every respect. The speech of State Chairman Browne was a model in patriotism and party enthusiasm and the acceptance by Candidate Houston in reply read like the speech of an old campaigner. It will add to his popularity with the Republicans who nominated him as the young standard bearer in the campaign. The speech of Mr. Bird in the formal notification of Mr. Higgins was full of life and point as are all coming from him. But few men can arouse "the boys" as can Mr. Bird and he puts them to work. The acceptance by Mr. Higgins was just such a speech as his warmest admirers expected of him. It should be read by every Delawarean as every citizen would be proud of John C. Higgins as Governor of the State, and without regard to party most men can approve of the greater part of what Mr. Higgins said since it refers to the progress and welfare of the State. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I am profoundly sensible of the compliment involved not only in the nomination of which you now officially propose me, but also in the kindly and considerate terms in which you have so graciously conveyed it. The action of the convention came as the unexpected. I had no intimation of such a wish or purpose on the part of any one, much less had I sought to obtain it. You are good enough to say that it came as spontaneous and united wish of that convention. Believing that it truly represented the people who sent it, there, its voice is theirs, and I am constrained to accept it immediately as a call to duty; and to one who desires to be a worthy son of the noble state such a call is imperative."

"But, theoretically it?"

"There is no use arguing," she interjected. "I don't care what it is theoretically. Practically it is very often a diamond, while the wedding ring is only plain gold, and that makes all the difference in the world."

"We are not without our political troubles and they place added obligations for such service. Delaware, with a population not much above that of Lancaster county, Pa., has two senators and a representative in Congress, state officers and three county organizations with all the officers that are appurtenant thereto—to say nothing of municipal affairs. Is it any wonder that Delawareans are politicians and that during election periods the political furnace sometimes gets heated, seven time hotter than its wont—so that those that are too near its flames too soon in their efforts become sacrifice to its destructive forces?" The very embarrassment of our political robes thus becomes a dividing and weakening element in the conduct of political affairs; and times are when men take a decided stand for what they believe to be the welfare of their State.

"For love of country and to preserve the Union sons of Delaware freely and in large numbers gave their lives in our great civil war. Many, too, are to-day its lingering victims whose shortened lives are, we trust, made tolerable by the action of the republic whose life they helped to save. If so great a price was paid for national unity and to protect our liberties, what shall be done to preserve them? This is the supreme question that every good citizen is bound to answer. If he fails to do it in a manly and patriotic way our civilization is doomed. He may secure an office for a few years perhaps—but for that mess of potage he will have exchanged the noblest birthright ever vouchsafed to man. What a low, low!

"With a delightful climate, a well-drained, well-watered soil, fertile, easily cultivated, of a wide range of adaptability, contiguous to many noble cities; with Wilmington and its superb industrial and commercial development; with charming towns, villages and hamlets to concentrate population, and consumption to the products of an agriculture that cannot anywhere be excelled for skill, intelligence and enterprise; with ocean, bay, river, creek and lake teeming with fin, fur and feather—where can Delaware be surpassed? Its population is spirited, intelligent, neighborly and industrious. Its school system, from the primary to the college is well developed and needs only an organizing hand to become the equal of any. Its churches are as numerous and as well supported, probably, as those of any population of similar size anywhere—and, I believe, that when the history of this financial depression shall be written, a chapter will be devoted to the sacrifices that were made to carry on the work of religion and charity."

"Our people desire progress. As much possibly as any man in the State for the past ten years I have been thrown in intimate relation with the people of whom I know not and I know whereof I speak. They have given much of their time to the study of civil, social, economic and educational questions. They have for many years begged for a constitutional convention, which if sooner obtained might have prevented some of our present difficulties. They have had all of the earnest yearning for a fitting, and, therefore, free, honest, equal and unselfish administration of state affairs that comes to every one who for a moment considers it necessary. They knew there had been drifting away from the purity and simplicity of our first estate and they did and do want to return to it. They want to hand their birthright, unimpaired, to their children."

"Time after time campaigns have been fought upon such issues, and for a time expectation ran high, but in the main the people feel that political schemes have failed better than for the separations for a better administration of the laws and equality under them. Many are looking forward to 1896 as a year of the beginning of better things. The constitutional convention has come; the people are about to name their wiser and most trusted who shall prepare a fundamental law replete with all that our sister states have yet devised and approved together with what shall be original with themselves, and especially applicable to our condition.

"If, sir, we shall be so happy as to conduct the coming campaign upon broad principles, with a strong advocacy of these reforms—inviting and invoking the aid of all good men—we may engage the confidence and assistance of those whom I have been speaking. Parties are breaking up as in '60 and '61 party lines broke like the Bay of Fundy. We are drifting away from the Hickory wheels, "OUR OWN MAKE," steel axles. Steel tire and all-wool cloth. The best paint and varnish. Don't buy a snide buggy when you can get a good one.

100.
BICYCLES! BICYCLES!
THE BELMONT
Fitted with the BEST TIRES on Earth.
THE DUNLOP

\$60.

Easy running, strong and good.

BEST QUALITY.

A full line of all styles of CARRIAGES to which we INVITE Examination.

Ninth, King and French, Sts., WILMINGTON, Delaware.

The Transcript \$1 per year.

determine upon a campaign of accommodation and conservatism and strive to aid our nation and our state to achieve all that seems to be right and possible.

"In the years of organized effort for the elevation of ourselves and our fellow citizens, of which I have already spoken, I have been thrown with fellow-workers in relations that precluded party politics. I have passed years of intercourse with some of the most valued of them without knowing to what party they belonged. To be in an atmosphere of effort thus exalted is one of the privileges of a life-time. From it one cannot step down into the traditional acrimony of a political contest. I am sure you will not require it of me. No one doubts my Republicanism, let no one expect of me any other than the even tenor of the way your nomination seems to have approved.

"I need not promise you, gentlemen of the committee, messengers of the people, who sent that convention to Georgetown, that if I am elected I will give the best efforts of my life to the faithful discharge of the duties of the chief executive office of my native state. It remains then, sirs, only to say that I accept the high honor of this nomination with all of the obligation and duties it imposes, leaving the issue under God to the people of Delaware."

IT HAD A DIFFERENT RING.

"As a new woman," he said, "I suppose you will object to the wedding ring as a symbol of man's tyranny."

"Of course I shall," she replied. "Under no circumstances would I consent to wear such a thing. It is not essential to a marriage and it stands for all that is objectionable in the marriage relation."

"And on the same theory," he continued,

"I suppose you will refuse to wear an engagement ring also."

"Well, no," she answered slowly and thoughtfully. "That's a very different matter."

"But, theoretically it?"

"There is no use arguing," she interjected. "I don't care what it is theoretically. Practically it is very often a diamond, while the wedding ring is only plain gold, and that makes all the difference in the world."

"We are not without our political troubles and they place added obligations for such service. Delaware, with a population not much above that of Lancaster county, Pa., has two senators and a representative in Congress, state officers and three county organizations with all the officers that are appurtenant thereto—to say nothing of municipal affairs. Is it any wonder that Delawareans are politicians and that during election periods the political furnace sometimes gets heated, seven times hotter than its wont—so that those that are too near its flames too soon in their efforts become sacrifice to its destructive forces?" The very embarrassment of our political robes thus becomes a dividing and weakening element in the conduct of political affairs; and times are when men take a decided stand for what they believe to be the welfare of their State.

"For love of country and to preserve the Union sons of Delaware freely and in large numbers gave their lives in our great civil war. Many, too, are to-day its lingering victims whose shortened lives are, we trust, made tolerable by the action of the republic whose life they helped to save. If so great a price was paid for national unity and to protect our liberties, what shall be done to preserve them? This is the supreme question that every good citizen is bound to answer. If he fails to do it in a manly and patriotic way our civilization is doomed. He may secure an office for a few years perhaps—but for that mess of potage he will have exchanged the noblest birthright ever vouchsafed to man. What a low, low!

"With a delightful climate, a well-drained, well-watered soil, fertile, easily cultivated, of a wide range of adaptability, contiguous to many noble cities; with Wilmington and its superb industrial and commercial development; with charming towns, villages and hamlets to concentrate population, and consumption to the products of an agriculture that cannot anywhere be excelled for skill, intelligence and enterprise; with ocean, bay, river, creek and lake teeming with fin, fur and feather—where can Delaware be surpassed? Its population is spirited, intelligent, neighborly and industrious. Its school system, from the primary to the college is well developed and needs only an organizing hand to become the equal of any. Its churches are as numerous and as well supported, probably, as those of any population of similar size anywhere—and, I believe, that when the history of this financial depression shall be written, a chapter will be devoted to the sacrifices that were made to carry on the work of religion and charity."

"Our people desire progress. As much possibly as any man in the State for the past ten years I have been thrown in intimate relation with the people of whom I know not and I know whereof I speak. They have given much of their time to the study of civil, social, economic and educational questions. They have for many years begged for a constitutional convention, which if sooner obtained might have prevented some of our present difficulties. They have had all of the earnest yearning for a fitting, and, therefore, free, honest, equal and unselfish administration of state affairs that comes to every one who for a moment considers it necessary. They knew there had been drifting away from the purity and simplicity of our first estate and they did and do want to return to it. They want to hand their birthright, unimpaired, to their children."

"Time after time campaigns have been fought upon such issues, and for a time expectation ran high, but in the main the people feel that political schemes have failed better than for the separations for a better administration of the laws and equality under them. Many are looking forward to 1896 as a year of the beginning of better things. The constitutional convention has come; the people are about to name their wiser and most trusted who shall prepare a fundamental law replete with all that our sister states have yet devised and approved together with what shall be original with themselves, and especially applicable to our condition.

"If, sir, we shall be so happy as to conduct the coming

The Middletown Transcript

MAILS CLOSE.

Going north, 7:38 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 4:00 p. m. Going south, 8:55 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m. Pouch to Wilmington and back. For express, 10:45 a. m., and 5:00 p. m. For Warwick, Cecilton, Earleville and Sassafras, 9:10 a. m.

THE CHURCHES IN MIDDLETOWN.

Bethesda M. E. Church—Rev. Isaac L. Wood, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. In the Schoolroom at the A. G. C. Club, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sunday Evening Lecture, every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonsage. Women's Aid, every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Friday night of each month, "Women's Home Missionary Society," first Thursday night of each month. Missions, Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2:30 o'clock.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services, Sabbath morning at 10:30 a. m., and every Sabbath evening at 7:30. Sabbath School at 9:15 o'clock. Every Sabbath morning at 9:15 o'clock. Every Sabbath evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, first Saturday of each month, 6:30 o'clock. June 1st, Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church—Rev. Wm. C. Cox, Rector. Holy Communion on the First Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. On all Holy Days service at 10:30 a. m., and 3:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m., and 3:30 p. m. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Ladies on the first and third Fridays, the men on the second and fourth Fridays evenings at 7:30 and the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m.

LOOK AT YOUR LABEL.

The printed label on your paper shows the date to which your subscription is paid. The subscription price of the paper is a dollar a year, at the same rate for a longer or shorter time. Bills are sent out every six months, in the paper as the postal law allows, but this is some expense and considerable trouble, and it would be a favor if every subscriber who is delinquent for a longer or shorter time would not wait for bills. How many will act on the suggestion?

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 1 1896

Local News.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy; it cures 25 cents.

Always in season, Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). Elegant lunch in Milk. Qt. can 10c.

Remember that J. F. McWhorter has a full line of carriage and agricultural implements on hand.

Its folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

William Riggs, infant son of Harry and Louise Riggs, died early Monday morning and was buried on Tuesday afternoon, Interment in the M. E. Cemetery.

The crops of city cousins and Saratoga trucks is rather short this year, and a social quietude seems to reign hereabouts. But to be sure, August has only just come.

One of the finest school catalogues is issued in the world—and it will surprise you—is Goldey's, describing his famous Commercial and Shorthand College in Wilmington. Just write for it.

Frank Moore, the single Tax advocate who was arrested in Dover last week and put in jail there was threatened with typhoid fever. The Sheriff notified the Governor and procured his release.

Professional Card—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontometer and Gas for painless extraction.

The barn on the farm of Wesley Barnard near Kenton Square, Pa., on Monday night was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, together with its contents. The loss is estimated at \$2,500, covered by insurance.

A free use of palatable fruit is essential in this hot season, but one must learn to distinguish between really ripe and over ripe fruit. Fruit in good condition never hurts anyone; it may be arranged in so many ways that a meal may be made of one or two varieties, helped out by rolls of fresh bread. Properly prepared vegetables are quite as excellent as fruit.

Postmaster Moore took a day off on Thursday, and emulating his illustrious chief, Mr. Cleveland, went fishing at "The Rocks" below Odessa. He was accompanied by that other apostle of Isaac Walton, Mr. Stephen Boyer and they enjoyed a rare day's pleasure with the finny tribe. Examiner Cox was on deck at the post office in Mr. Moore's absence.

The magnates will leave after a few weeks," said Cuppy, the Cleveland pitcher, "that it is impossible for any man to pitch a good ball and to keep his pivot foot tight on the ground. I can do it if any man in the League can, so the change will not hurt me any more than it does others. But the rule is foolish, and before long we'll be glad to allow a pitcher to raise his foot as high as a ballet dancer."

Middletown had the air of a des ered village on Thursday. All those who did not go to Rehoboth or Ocean City went to Tolchester, and the few who were left to keep cool at home were not seen on the streets. The gentlemen of leisure who usually grace the sidewalks in groups were not in their accustomed places and the locusts and rain crows sang their duets about the weather to a very small audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Green entered the Diamond State Band at their home in the country, near town, Wednesday evening, in honor of their guest, Miss Tillie Robertson, and a very pleasant evening was mutually enjoyed by the visitors and hosts. Refreshments of ice-cream and cake were served and the band rendered some of their choice selections. They reached home just time to escape the mid-night down pour.

Some notion of the enormous amount of money invested in bicycle plants in England may be gleaned from the fact during the past three months the public has been asked to subscribe no less than sixty million dollars to assist in the manufacture of wheels. No end of factories in which tubes, tires and appliances are made have been converted into joint stock companies, and the pages of the newspapers are blazoned every day with offerings of shares in similar enterprises.

Three times in five years there has been lightning struck the residence of Mr. James R. Hof fecker on South Broad street, and during the heavy electric storm of Monday evening the house was struck. Both the dwelling and outbuildings have slate roof, accounting for the absence of fire. Monday evening the current struck the roof, followed the slating in a zig-zag line for some distance beneath and then broke out scattering the slate, and down to the second floor cut just above the stall where stood Mr. Hof fecker's favorite dining room. Mr. Hof fecker is at loss to explain the special attraction around his premises for the electricity.

—August is the month of picnics and peaches.

—Master Julian Taylor gave a straw-ride to a number of his young friends on Tuesday evening.

—The Peninsula Press Association will go to Atlantic City August 20, for the editors' annual outing.

—Now is the time for mid-summer clean-up of weeds and other accumulations as a sanitary precaution.

—Another version of 16 to 1 is sixteen girls to one man, the condition that confronts the summer resorts.

—Mr. D. L. Dunning invites the attention of the public to the private sale of household furniture in the Coopers Building opposite the National Hotel. Bargains are offered.

—Prof. W. C. Jason, president of the College for Colored People and an educated divine, will preach to-morrow afternoon at the village camp which is being very successfully conducted by Pastor Horsey. All meet at 3 o'clock.

—Forest Presbyterian Church—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. In the Schoolroom at the A. G. C. Club, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sunday Evening Lecture, every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonsage. Women's Aid, every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Friday night of each month, "Women's Home Missionary Society," first Thursday night of each month. Missions, Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2:30 o'clock.

—First Presbyterian Church—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services, Sabbath morning at 10:30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. On all other days at 10:30 a. m., and 3:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m., and 3:30 p. m. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Ladies on the first and third Fridays, the men on the second and fourth Fridays evenings at 7:30 and the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m.

—The Single Tax foolishness may lead to violence in Dover. Yes, yesterday Philadelphia "Times" said the sixteenth man was "arrested after narrow escape from a mob" and committed to jail. They foolishly insist on talking upon the most public streets in violation of law to " vindicate free speech." Governor Watson has pardoned one Single Taxer at the request of the sheriff. He was threatened with typhoid fever.

—There is a charm about the flowers that bloomed in the old-fashioned borders that our grandmothers planted, that somehow, seem to hold the fancy as no other flowers do, at least some folks think so. Miss Mary Morrison has in her yard a white Phlox which her grandmother planted, her father, who is now 78 years old, having brought it from his boyhood home many years ago, and though he has lived in several States and moved many times, the white Phlox always moves with him, and a bit of the old home from his mother's door yard, is now a sacred treasure.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Eliason, near Mt. Pleasant, entertained a large company of young folks Monday and Tuesday evenings in honor of their daughter's guest, Miss Meade, of Hanover, N. J. Among those present from Middletown were Misses Weston, May Holten, Lucie Cochran, Viola McWhorter, Dr. J. C. Stites, Miss Mary Rothwell and Mr. John Rothwell. The lawn was handsomely illuminated with Chinese lanterns and the mansion was beautiful in festive array. The Middletown orchestra furnished music, and in spirit of the temperature, dancing was the feature of the evening.

—Miss Annie Lynch will start for Mountain Lake Park on Monday for three weeks' visit. Miss Lizzie Middleton will accompany her.

—Miss Mary Ashton Pool and Miss Carrie Evans have returned from a two-weeks sojourn at Ocean Grove. They were guests at the Spray View.

—Miss Stella Suydam accompanied her friend, Miss Marion Tucker, home to Dover on Tuesday and will spend several weeks at the State Capitol.

—Mr. Victor Green, who is suffering with pulmonary trouble, left for Denver, Colo., this week and is hopeful of a speedy recovery.

—Miss Mamie Hayes and Bersha Edwards, of the Transcript office, were among the forty-seven excursionists to from Ocean City, Thursday.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lippincott have returned from Penn Mar, much improved in health by their month's sojourn among the Blue Ridge Mountains.

—Mrs. George W. Lockwood and daughter, Miss Blanche Lockwood are enjoying the sea breezes at Rehoboth. Mr. Lockwood was sustanably ill for a week, but is now well again.

—Mrs. Jessie Hukill has returned home from McKeesport, Pa. where she is engaged in Kindergarten work, and is spending the summer vacation at her father's, Mr. G. E. Hukill, in town.

—Mrs. W. B. Tharp spent several days this week with old friends here before leaving for Kentucky where she expects to join her husband in two weeks, the Prof. having already gone to his new post in the "blue grass state."

—Miss Elizabeth Coxell, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Tillie Murphy, of Philadelphia, has gone to Aurora, W. Va., for the month of August. Rev. W. C. Alexander, D. D. and wife of Washington, D. C., formerly of Middletown, are also summering at this same popular resort.

—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Roberts, of near Smyrna, were in town on Tuesday. They spent the night at their brother's, Mr. W. B. Wilson, near town, and returned home on Friday, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Mary Roberts who was a guest of Middletown friends for two weeks.

—Mrs. Robert Cox and daughter, Miss Burdella, of Milford, who were recent visitors at Ocean Grove, return'd on Monday, and have been the guests of Mrs. Manlove Wilson during the week. Miss Burdella, having left yesterday for a school friend near Washington, D. C. Mrs. Davis is still in town.

—Mr. James B. Cochran who for the past six years has been engaged in growing bananas in San Domingo, arrived home on Thursday, for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Cochran at "Mt. Airy," New Haven, Conn. He will spend several months amidst the scenes of his boyhood before returning to the tropics. Mr. Cochran is looking well and his many friends are pleased to see him home again.

—**Deaths.**

Lloyd Bragdon, the eight-year-old son of Druggist J. G. Bragdon, is critically ill from the effects of an accident on Tuesday morning at about eleven o'clock, by which the little fellow narrowly escaped a horrible death. Indulging the very natural boyish desire to ride on a threshing machine, he, with several other small boys, was seated on the tongue of the stoker which was attached to a traction engine passing through town. In changing his position, he lost his balance and fell to the ground, the wheels of the stoker passing over his body. His almost lifeless form was immediately conveyed to his father's pharmacy where he was given careful medical attention, and it was several hours before he could be removed to his home on Green street. The injuries are mostly internal, the heavy wagon passing over his abdomen, and the bowels are feared to be seriously involved. Prof. Carl Fischer, the famous surgeon at the Hannaman Hospital, Philadelphia, was in consultation with Dr. Rithie on Wednesday, he regarded his condition very serious but was hopeful of his recovery. Since then there has been but little change; he suffers great pain and is only kept quiet by opiates. Lloyd is one of the brightest and most pleasing little boys of our acquaintance and he and his parents have the sympathy of the community in their affliction.

—**Deaths.**

Luther W. Palmer, undertaker, dropped dead on the streets in Wilmington Wednesday morning as he was returning to his home in that city from a bay party to Delaware City. Fatty degeneration of the heart was the cause of his death.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women

(If you have been away on a visit or have visitors to your home send us the news send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasant to others.)

—The Peninsula Press Association will go to Atlantic City August 20, for the editors' annual outing.

—Miss Mary Dunning is visiting friends in Dover.

—Miss Blanche Messick is summering by the sea at Rehoboth.

—Master Harry Merrigew, of Philadelphia, is visiting at Mr. King's.

—Mrs. D. W. Eliason spent several days this week with friends in town.

—Miss Julia Staats, of Townsend, spent the week with friends in town.

—Miss Emma Edwards spent Saturday last with friends in Wilmington.

—Miss Bessie Rosin, of Wilmington, is visiting her grandmother in town.

—Miss Mary Bolten is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Barnes, at Millington, Md.

—Misses Wm. G. Lockwood and Edward M. Vaughan spent Sunday at Massey's Md.

—Miss Lizzie Ranson has been very sick for the past two weeks and is still far from well.

—Mr. Cecil Lingo, of Philadelphia, is visiting his aunts, Misses Mary and Emma Merritt.

—Mrs. William H. Moore spent this week rustifying at her brother-in-law's, near St. Georges.

—Miss Edna Meade, of Hanover, N. J. is the guest of Miss Alice Eliason at Mt. Pleasant.

—Mr. Horace M. Walker, of New York, visited his mother, Mrs. Maria Walker on Wednesday.

—Miss Kate Moody, of State Road, is visiting at her uncle's, Mr. L. Darlington, on Green street.

—Miss Mary Ellison has returned home from a visit to Mrs. Dr. and Edward Graves, at Marietta, Pa.

—Miss Effie Higgins, of near Port Penn, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. McCleary, on East Lake street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Maxwell, of Wilmington, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Armstrong.

—Miss Lizzie Lattonus, of Philadelphia, is visiting the family of William A. Scott, on East Main street.

—State Councillor Frank Householder, of Wilmington, made an official visit to Townsend Council No. 11 J. R. O. U. A. M. Thursday night. A pleasant meeting was held and refreshments served afterwards.

—The Rai Road company has been making a survey for the purpose of putting in a Y for the use of the Queen Anne branch. The company has also purchased from Samuel Townsend a strip of land several hundred yards in length running north from this place.

—Mr. Daniel Keith spent Thursday with Wyoming friends.

—Mr. Warren Cochran, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Hill, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives here.

—Mrs. Hess and the Misses Hess, of the Monumental City, are visiting their cousins, Mrs. J. C. Alston and Mrs. W. E. Barnard.

—Mr. Louis K. Stam, a student at the Wilmington Schools, at Media, Pa., is spending a short vacation with his aunt, Miss Ada Lockwood, at Fairlawn.

—TOWNSEND TOPICS.

Miss Annie Brice, of Wilmington, is visiting friends near town.

—Mr. Thomas Lattonus has been in Maryland this week buying peacock feathers.

—L. L. Maloney who has been sick for some time is rapidly improving.

—Mrs. Jane Foxwell, of Philadelphia, will spend some time with relatives here.

—Miss Carey Weldon, of Philadelphia, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. E. Weldon.

—A number of families from this place have gone to Collins Beach for a ten days visit.

—Mrs. Lida E. Hodgson and her little folks have returned from a visit to relatives near Sarasota.

—Mr. Samuel Townsend has improved his dwelling by building a new porch on the front.

—There were forty tickets sold at this station for the excursion to Rehoboth, and Ocean City on Thursday.

—Rev. F. Fletcher and family, of Galena, Md., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Malone for two or three days this week.

—The pipes are being laid for conducting water into the dwelling of Mr. W. A. Scott. Mr. Edward Hart has also had his house fitted up with water supply pipes.

—Miss Edna Finley has returned from a visit to Mrs. Dr. and Edward Graves, at Marietta, Pa.

—Miss Effie Higgins, of near Port Penn, is spending the summer at Ocean Grove. She is visiting her aunt, Mrs. McCleary, on East Lake street.

—Mr.

Stove... Repairs.

A Specialty

...AT...

W. S. LETHERBURY'S
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly Attended to

FIRE

INSURANCE

FIRE OR LIGHTNING?

not, if you will apply to one of the Ag'ts of the

...Kent County...

Mutual Insurance Co.,

You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates

This Company is Mutual, and will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy.

Wm. DENNEY, Sec'y

D. B. MALONEY G. B. MONEY

Asstn., Townsend Delaware City.

John W. Jolls,

Dealer in

The Wm. Lea & Sons

Fancy Roler Flour Patent

Mill Feed of all kinds, Seeds, Coal, Etc.

COAL COAL.

Agents for Wm. Lea & Sons Co., in the

PURCHASE OF GRAIN.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

For the Treatment of Diseases.

"Ralled for Ladies." In letter, return.

Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold at Local Druggists.

THE NEW MODE

o—o—o

ADVERTISING

Is marking goods down one-half price. For example—a \$30.00 Suit will be marked \$15.00.

We will guarantee to sell a better Suit at \$12.00 than the \$30.00 Suit marked down to \$15.00 elsewhere.

We are large Cash Buyers, manufacture our own goods, thus enabling us to undersell the so-called one half price clothing. We cordially invite the public to call and examine our enormous stock of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing

which we will sell at much lower figures than any other clothing house in the city.

"OUR GREAT LEADER."

Men's Suits at \$3.75; better ones at \$6.00, and still better at \$10.00.

Supine Clay Diamond Suits at \$10.00.

Children's Suits from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.

Boys' Suits from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

Young's Suits from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Spring Suits from \$4.00 to \$10.00.

An endless variety of all the latest styles from which we can fill orders in 24-hours a day.

Samples sent on application.

Garitee & Son,

Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar, No. 518

Market Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AN IDEA

Who can think

thing to want? Protect your idea, make it bring you profit. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer.

CAPITAL...-\$500,000.00.

Surplus and Profits \$132,987.00.

Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company,

519 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

MONEY UNEMPLOYED

or waiting investment can be used to earn you interest if deposited with this company.

INTEREST PAID on deposits of money as follows: 2 percent, on deposit plus 10 days; 3 percent on deposits payable after 10 days; 4 percent on deposits payable after 30 days; 5 percent on deposits payable after 60 days; 6 percent on deposits payable after 90 days; 7 percent on deposits payable after 120 days; 8 percent on deposits payable after 150 days; 9 percent on deposits payable after 180 days; 10 percent on deposits payable after 210 days; 11 percent on deposits payable after 240 days; 12 percent on deposits payable after 270 days; 13 percent on deposits payable after 300 days; 14 percent on deposits payable after 330 days; 15 percent on deposits payable after 360 days; 16 percent on deposits payable after 390 days; 17 percent on deposits payable after 420 days; 18 percent on deposits payable after 450 days; 19 percent on deposits payable after 480 days; 20 percent on deposits payable after 510 days; 21 percent on deposits payable after 540 days; 22 percent on deposits payable after 570 days; 23 percent on deposits payable after 600 days; 24 percent on deposits payable after 630 days; 25 percent on deposits payable after 660 days; 26 percent on deposits payable after 690 days; 27 percent on deposits payable after 720 days; 28 percent on deposits payable after 750 days; 29 percent on deposits payable after 780 days; 30 percent on deposits payable after 810 days; 31 percent on deposits payable after 840 days; 32 percent on deposits payable after 870 days; 33 percent on deposits payable after 900 days; 34 percent on deposits payable after 930 days; 35 percent on deposits payable after 960 days; 36 percent on deposits payable after 990 days; 37 percent on deposits payable after 1,020 days; 38 percent on deposits payable after 1,050 days; 39 percent on deposits payable after 1,080 days; 40 percent on deposits payable after 1,110 days; 41 percent on deposits payable after 1,140 days; 42 percent on deposits payable after 1,170 days; 43 percent on deposits payable after 1,200 days; 44 percent on deposits payable after 1,230 days; 45 percent on deposits payable after 1,260 days; 46 percent on deposits payable after 1,290 days; 47 percent on deposits payable after 1,320 days; 48 percent on deposits payable after 1,350 days; 49 percent on deposits payable after 1,380 days; 50 percent on deposits payable after 1,410 days; 51 percent on deposits payable after 1,440 days; 52 percent on deposits payable after 1,470 days; 53 percent on deposits payable after 1,500 days; 54 percent on deposits payable after 1,530 days; 55 percent on deposits payable after 1,560 days; 56 percent on deposits payable after 1,590 days; 57 percent on deposits payable after 1,620 days; 58 percent on deposits payable after 1,650 days; 59 percent on deposits payable after 1,680 days; 60 percent on deposits payable after 1,710 days; 61 percent on deposits payable after 1,740 days; 62 percent on deposits payable after 1,770 days; 63 percent on deposits payable after 1,800 days; 64 percent on deposits payable after 1,830 days; 65 percent on deposits payable after 1,860 days; 66 percent on deposits payable after 1,890 days; 67 percent on deposits payable after 1,920 days; 68 percent on deposits payable after 1,950 days; 69 percent on deposits payable after 1,980 days; 70 percent on deposits payable after 2,010 days; 71 percent on deposits payable after 2,040 days; 72 percent on deposits payable after 2,070 days; 73 percent on deposits payable after 2,100 days; 74 percent on deposits payable after 2,130 days; 75 percent on deposits payable after 2,160 days; 76 percent on deposits payable after 2,190 days; 77 percent on deposits payable after 2,220 days; 78 percent on deposits payable after 2,250 days; 79 percent on deposits payable after 2,280 days; 80 percent on deposits payable after 2,310 days; 81 percent on deposits payable after 2,340 days; 82 percent on deposits payable after 2,370 days; 83 percent on deposits payable after 2,400 days; 84 percent on deposits payable after 2,430 days; 85 percent on deposits payable after 2,460 days; 86 percent on deposits payable after 2,490 days; 87 percent on deposits payable after 2,520 days; 88 percent on deposits payable after 2,550 days; 89 percent on deposits payable after 2,580 days; 90 percent on deposits payable after 2,610 days; 91 percent on deposits payable after 2,640 days; 92 percent on deposits payable after 2,670 days; 93 percent on deposits payable after 2,700 days; 94 percent on deposits payable after 2,730 days; 95 percent on deposits payable after 2,760 days; 96 percent on deposits payable after 2,790 days; 97 percent on deposits payable after 2,820 days; 98 percent on deposits payable after 2,850 days; 99 percent on deposits payable after 2,880 days; 100 percent on deposits payable after 2,910 days; 101 percent on deposits payable after 2,940 days; 102 percent on deposits payable after 2,970 days; 103 percent on deposits payable after 3,000 days; 104 percent on deposits payable after 3,030 days; 105 percent on deposits payable after 3,060 days; 106 percent on deposits payable after 3,090 days; 107 percent on deposits payable after 3,120 days; 108 percent on deposits payable after 3,150 days; 109 percent on deposits payable after 3,180 days; 110 percent on deposits payable after 3,210 days; 111 percent on deposits payable after 3,240 days; 112 percent on deposits payable after 3,270 days; 113 percent on deposits payable after 3,300 days; 114 percent on deposits payable after 3,330 days; 115 percent on deposits payable after 3,360 days; 116 percent on deposits payable after 3,390 days; 117 percent on deposits payable after 3,420 days; 118 percent on deposits payable after 3,450 days; 119 percent on deposits payable after 3,480 days; 120 percent on deposits payable after 3,510 days; 121 percent on deposits payable after 3,540 days; 122 percent on deposits payable after 3,570 days; 123 percent on deposits payable after 3,600 days; 124 percent on deposits payable after 3,630 days; 125 percent on deposits payable after 3,660 days; 126 percent on deposits payable after 3,690 days; 127 percent on deposits payable after 3,720 days; 128 percent on deposits payable after 3,750 days; 129 percent on deposits payable after 3,780 days; 130 percent on deposits payable after 3,810 days; 131 percent on deposits payable after 3,840 days; 132 percent on deposits payable after 3,870 days; 133 percent on deposits payable after 3,900 days; 134 percent on deposits payable after 3,930 days; 135 percent on deposits payable after 3,960 days; 136 percent on deposits payable after 3,990 days; 137 percent on deposits payable after 4,020 days; 138 percent on deposits payable after 4,050 days; 139 percent on deposits payable after 4,080 days; 140 percent on deposits payable after 4,110 days; 141 percent on deposits payable after 4,140 days; 142 percent on deposits payable after 4,170 days; 143 percent on deposits payable after 4,200 days; 144 percent on deposits payable after 4,230 days; 145 percent on deposits payable after 4,260 days; 146 percent on deposits payable after 4,290 days; 147 percent on deposits payable after 4,320 days; 148 percent on deposits payable after 4,350 days; 149 percent on deposits payable after 4,380 days; 150 percent on deposits payable after 4,410 days; 151 percent on deposits payable after 4,440 days; 152 percent on deposits payable after 4,470 days; 153 percent on deposits payable after 4,500 days; 154 percent on deposits payable after 4,530 days; 155 percent on deposits payable after 4,560 days; 156 percent on deposits payable after 4,590 days; 157 percent on deposits payable after 4,620 days; 158 percent on deposits payable after 4,650 days; 159 percent on deposits payable after 4,680 days; 160 percent on deposits payable after 4,710 days; 161 percent on deposits payable after 4,740 days; 162 percent on deposits payable after 4,770 days; 163 percent on deposits payable after 4,800 days; 164 percent on deposits payable after 4,830 days; 165 percent on deposits payable after 4,860 days; 166 percent on deposits payable after 4,890 days; 167 percent on deposits payable after 4,920 days; 168 percent on deposits payable after 4,950 days; 169 percent on deposits payable after 4,980 days; 170 percent on deposits payable after 5,010 days; 171 percent on deposits payable after 5,040 days; 172 percent on deposits payable after 5,070 days; 173 percent on deposits payable after 5,100 days; 174 percent on deposits payable after 5,130 days; 175 percent on deposits payable after 5,160 days; 176 percent on deposits payable after 5,190 days; 177 percent on deposits payable after 5,220 days; 178 percent on deposits payable after 5,250 days; 179 percent on deposits payable after 5,280 days; 180 percent on deposits payable after 5,310 days; 181 percent on deposits payable after 5,340 days; 182 percent on deposits payable after 5,370 days; 183 percent on deposits payable after 5,400 days; 184 percent on deposits payable after 5,430 days; 185 percent on deposits payable after 5,460 days; 186 percent on deposits payable after 5,490 days; 187 percent on deposits payable after 5,520 days; 188 percent on deposits payable after 5,550 days; 189 percent on deposits payable after 5,580 days; 190 percent on deposits payable after 5,610 days; 191 percent on deposits payable after 5,640 days; 192 percent on deposits payable after 5,670 days; 193 percent on deposits payable after 5,700 days; 194 percent on deposits payable after 5,730 days; 195 percent on deposits payable after 5,760 days; 196 percent on deposits payable after 5,790 days; 197 percent on deposits payable after 5,820 days; 198 percent on deposits payable after 5,850 days; 199 percent on deposits payable after 5,880 days; 200 percent on deposits payable after 5,910 days; 201 percent on deposits payable after 5,940 days; 202 percent on deposits payable after 5,970 days; 203 percent on deposits payable after 6,000 days; 204 percent on deposits payable after 6,030 days; 205 percent on deposits payable after 6,060 days; 206 percent on deposits payable after 6,090 days; 207 percent on deposits payable after 6,120 days; 208 percent on deposits payable after 6,150 days; 209 percent on deposits payable after 6,180 days; 210 percent on deposits payable after 6,210 days; 211 percent on deposits payable after 6,240 days; 212 percent on deposits payable after 6,270 days; 213 percent on deposits payable after 6,300 days; 214 percent on deposits payable after 6,330 days; 215 percent on deposits payable after 6,360 days; 216 percent on deposits payable after 6,390 days; 217 percent on deposits payable after 6,420 days; 218 percent on deposits payable after 6,450 days; 219 percent on deposits payable after 6,480 days; 220 percent on deposits payable after 6,510 days; 221 percent on deposits payable after 6,540 days; 222 percent on deposits payable after 6,570 days; 223 percent on deposits payable after 6,600 days; 224 percent on deposits payable after 6,630 days; 225 percent on deposits payable after 6,660 days; 226 percent on deposits payable after 6,690 days; 227 percent on deposits payable after 6,720 days; 228 percent on deposits payable after 6,750 days; 229 percent on deposits payable after 6,780 days; 230 percent on deposits payable after 6,810 days; 231 percent on deposits payable after 6,840 days; 232 percent on deposits payable after 6,870 days; 233 percent on deposits payable after 6,900 days; 234 percent on deposits payable after 6,930 days; 235 percent on deposits payable after 6,960 days; 236 percent on deposits payable after 6,990 days; 237 percent on deposits payable after 7,020 days; 238 percent on deposits payable after 7,050 days; 239 percent on deposits payable after 7,080 days; 240 percent on deposits payable after 7,110 days; 241 percent on deposits payable after 7,140 days; 242 percent on deposits payable after 7,170 days; 243 percent on deposits payable after 7,200 days; 244 percent on deposits payable after 7,230 days; 245 percent on deposits payable after 7,260 days; 246 percent on deposits payable after 7,290 days; 247 percent on deposits payable after 7,320 days; 248 percent on deposits payable after 7,350 days; 249 percent on deposits payable after 7,380 days; 250 percent on deposits payable after 7,410 days; 251 percent on deposits payable after 7,440 days; 252 percent on deposits payable after 7,470 days; 253 percent on deposits payable after 7,500 days; 254 percent on deposits payable after 7,530 days; 255 percent on deposits payable after 7,560 days; 256 percent on deposits payable after 7,590 days; 257 percent on deposits payable after 7,620 days; 258 percent on deposits payable after 7,650 days; 259 percent on deposits payable after 7,680 days; 260 percent on deposits payable after 7,710 days; 261 percent on deposits payable after 7,740 days; 262 percent on deposits payable after 7,770 days; 263 percent on deposits payable after 7,800 days; 264 percent on deposits payable after 7,830 days; 265 percent on deposits payable after 7,860 days; 266 percent on deposits payable after 7,890 days; 267 percent on deposits payable after 7,920 days; 268 percent on deposits payable after 7,950 days; 269 percent on deposits payable after 7,980 days; 270 percent on deposits payable after 8,010 days; 271 percent on deposits payable after 8,040 days; 272 percent on deposits payable after 8,070 days; 273 percent on deposits payable after 8,100 days; 274 percent on deposits payable after 8,130 days; 275 percent on deposits payable after 8,160 days; 276 percent on deposits payable after 8,190 days; 277 percent on deposits payable after 8,220 days; 278 percent on deposits payable after 8,250 days; 279 percent on deposits payable after 8,280 days; 280 percent on deposits payable after 8,310 days; 281 percent on deposits payable after 8,340 days; 282 percent on deposits payable after 8,370 days; 283 percent on deposits payable after 8,400 days; 284 percent on deposits payable after 8,430 days; 285 percent on deposits payable after 8,460 days; 286 percent on deposits payable after 8,490 days; 287 percent on deposits payable after 8,520 days; 288 percent on deposits payable after 8,550 days; 289 percent on deposits payable after 8,580 days; 290 percent on deposits payable after 8,610 days; 291 percent on deposits payable after 8,640 days; 292 percent on deposits payable after 8,670 days; 293 percent on deposits payable after 8,700 days; 294 percent on deposits payable after 8,730 days; 295 percent on deposits payable after 8,760 days; 296 percent on deposits payable after 8,790 days; 297 percent on deposits payable after 8,820 days; 298 percent on deposits payable after 8,850 days; 299 percent on deposits payable after 8,880 days; 300 percent on deposits payable after 8,910 days; 301 percent on deposits payable after 8,940 days; 302 percent on deposits payable after 8,970 days; 303 percent on deposits payable after 9,000 days; 304 percent on deposits payable after 9,030 days; 305 percent on deposits payable after 9,060 days;